BAD AQUEDUCT WORK.

COSTLY DEFECTS FOUND IN THE TUNNEL. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE COUNSEL OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AND PRESI-

DENT SPENCER. The following correspondence passed yesterday between Mr. Boardman, counsel for the Senate Investigating Committe, and President Spencer of the Aqueduct Commission. The "bad work" referred to, done by Brown, Howard & Co., will it is estimated, require \$150,000 to make it good. The defective work on the contracts of O'Brien & Clark will also, it is said, figure up a large sum. Commissioners Spencer and Ridgway said yester-day that the discovery of such defects was not an unusual thing in a great work like the Aqueduct, and that the percentage of such defective work was not above that usually found in similar gigantic schemes of construction in other parts of the country. The Commissioners declined to say how much of this "bad work" had been reported to them prior to the passage of the Senate solution of investigation;

New-York, May 8, 1898.

New-York, May 2, 1838.

Hon. James C. Spencer, Chairman:

It is now charged openly that there has been much defective work done on the Aqueduct both by Brown, Howard & Co. and O'Brien & Clark. On behalf of the Senate Investigating Committee I write to beg that you will give the Committee's counsel such information as you have upon this subject at your early convenience. Respectfully yours,

ALBERT B. BOARDMAN.

II.

Aqueduct Commissioners' Office,
Stewart Building, 250 Broadway,
New-York, May 3, 1888.

Mibers B. Boardman, Esq.:

hibers B. Boardman, Esq.:
Dear Sir: Your favor of this date received, and I answer you briefly to-day, reserving details for subsequent

Before the Senate Investigating Committee was ap-pointed, the Aqueduct Commissioners had discovered the axistence of defective work upon the Aqueduct, and called the attention of the contractors thereto, and had pursued the most thorough investigation and examination in regard to the same and its extent, and also in regard to the per-turbance of the extensibility should fall, whether so and said its extent, and size in regard to the per-sons upon whom the responsibility should full, whether suppleyes of the Commission or of the contractors. That investigation and examination is still in progress through-out every portion of the conduit from Croton Lake to the Barlem River, and every means known to engineering skill will be used to make the same thorough and complete, and also to remedy any defects found most fully, and I have no doubt that it can and will be done most effectually, and I hope to be able to report the result to the Committee before its next session.

Before I received your letter, anticipating this inquiry

you make, I had (with the approval of the Commissioners) requested the Chief Engineer to make me a report on the subject that would include the condition of the work to subject that would include the condition of the work to and including the 1st inst., and the Chief Engineer and the Deputy Chief Engineer have been and are now per-sonally engaged on the line of the Aqueduct in the exam-ination of the work, preparatory to making such a report to me, which will be promptly given to you as soon as sectived, and I think I can send it to you early next week. In conductive allow rue to say that under the authority

In conclusion, allow me to say that under the authority and direction of the Commissioners, I shall cheerfully furnish to the Commissioners, I shall cheerfully furnish to the Commissioners and the Aqueduct Commissioners and knowledge known to the Aqueduct Commissioners apon any and all points of our work or organization of

the engineers of the Commission in this examination, and express themselves as ready and willing to remedy any and all defective work that may be found to exist upon suy of their respective sections. Yours very truly, JAMES C. SPENCER, President.

Corporation Counsel Beekman said yesterday that he had not yet begun the preparation of his answer to Mayor Hewitt—regarding the Aqueduct inquiry—for the reason that he found it necessary to discover first what were the exact relations between the contractors, O'Brien & Clark, and their superintendents, or sub-contractors. The Senate Committee, he said, had only begun their testimony on this subject and it was incomplete. He was therefore obliged to investigate the relations referred to himself, which would require some He was therefore obliged to investigate the relations referred to himself, which would require some time. Mr. Beekman said that he could not promise that his reply would be ready this week.

MR. IVINS'S REQUEST GRANTED. THE MAYOR ASKS THE COMMISSIONERS OF AC

COUNTS TO INVESTIGATE HIS CONDUCT. Mayor Hewitt yesterday sent the following letters

Mayor's Office, New-York, May 8, 1888.

William M. Ivins, esq., Chamberlain:

Sir: I seknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d inst. in which you inclose certain printed statements charging, in effect, that you have mismanaged and mismady your office in general and particularly with regard to the specific insinuations contained in these printed. ughly made you offer to submit to me, or to my repre sentative, your entire private correspondence and papers, as well as your private check-book and blank-books, in addition to the orietal documents pertaining to the management of your office.

As you are aware, the Mayor cannot pe As you are aware, the heavyor cannot personally disk the interestication which you invite; but by law he is provided with two Commissioners of Accounts, to whom he can assign the duty of investigating the several departments of the city government, or any branch thereof. In view of the peculiar character of your office and of the grave trusts confided in you, I think that your request is grave trust connect in you, think that I have there-fore transmitted your letter, with the printed slips inclosed, to the Commissioners of Accounts, and have re-quested them, without delay, to make the investigation requested by you, and to report the result at the earliest

You state that I am familiar with the condition of the in the several banks. It is proper, there fore, that I should at once acquit you of all responsibility for the reduction of the balances in any one of the city Repositories. The fact is that the city balances have been drawn down by very large payments, and I am satisfied that no partiality whatever has been shown in keeping a larger balance than is usual in any one of these banks at the expense of the others. From the fact that the prinbusiness of the city is done through the Importers' and Traders' Bank, it is necessary to keep a much larger balance in that institution than in any other. In order that the public might have full knowledge upon the sub-I have caused a table of bank balances to be pub-weekly in "The City Record." An examination of these tables will satisfy any inquirer that no discrimination or favor has been shown in the distribution of the Otherwise it would have been my duty to have called your attention to it long since. Your respectfully,

A. S. HEWITT, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, New-York, May 3, 1898.

To the Commissioners of Accounts: Gentlemen: I transmit herewith a letter from Will-iam M. Ivins, City Chamberlain, requesting that an in-vestigation of his official accounts may be made, and in of certain charges contained in the printed state-herewith inclused he offers to submit his private accounts and correspondence for examination. I desire that you will without delay make the investigation de-manded by the Chamberlain, and avail yourselves of his offer as to his private account books so far as you may deem it necessary to throw light upon the charges which stained in those articles. Insenuch as the charges are grave, and the responsibilities of the office of the most important character, I feel that it is important that the investigation should be premptly made and the result reported at your earliest possible convenience. Yours A. S. HEWITT, Mayor.

The Mayor said yesterday that he had nothing to in addition to the letters. Mr. Ivins declined to say anything on the subject.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ELECTION

NEW OFFICERS CHOSEN-A SPIRITED ADDRESS ON

THE ARGENTINE COUNTRIES. There were two reasons for the large attendance at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday the annual election of officers and an interesting address by Edward A. Hopkins, who has spent more of the last forty-seven years in the Plata Valley in South America, on the progress of the Argentine countries. The speaker reviewed the wonderful material growth of the South American republics, the present state of commerce there and interest taken in immigration. He spoke with much enthusiasm of the advancement in railroad building, 4,430 miles having been built, the net

earnings of which amount to \$13,750,000 a year. Mr. Hopkins grew intensely earnest when he rered to the lack of interest taken by Congress in the extension of American ocean commerce, and his arguments would have made the ears of some Connen tingle. He said that among the things essary to open the trade of South America with this country were mail contracts upon a basis to com-pete successfully with the subsidized foreign lines, and a complete reform of the consular and diplosentation. Figures were presented show ing that this Government pays to German lines for earrying the mails, \$1 03 a mile; to the English lines m 42 cents to 59 cents per mile, and to American ers from 6 to 10 cents per mile. The speaker wed what other nations are doing for their maritime commerce with subsidies. Then he warmed up in his denunciation of free trade, saying that a law would be a monstrous iniquity, destroy the virility of the people and make them subservient

lish, the German, the Italian. ads of applause, a vote of thanks and con-

gratulations of the members followed the address The following cable dispatch was sent to the Presiden

of the Argentine Republic:
During the luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce of
New-York, at its 120th annual meeting, the health of the
President of the Argentine Republic was proposed by the president of the Chamber, and drunk amid great applause.

It was responded to by Mr. Edward Hopkins.

The Brundage bill, for the "Assessment and Tax-

ation of Real and Personal Property, and for Equalizing Taxation thereon," was discussed, and resolutions were adopted strongly condemning it.

At the election for officers only one ticket was prosented. Following are the officers and members of the principal committees: President, Charles S. Smith; vice-presidents, Jostah M. Fiske and Cornelius N. Bliss; treasurer, Solon Humphrays; secretary, George Wilson; executive committee, Morris K. Jesup, Henry Hentz, Seth Low, Alexander E. Orr, John H. Inman, finance and currency, George S. Coe, Cyrus W. Field, E. W. Corlies, John Jay Knox, W. P. St. John; foreign commerce and revenue laws, James W. Elwell, Gustav Schwab, H. F. Hitch, W. L. Strong, A. W. Hard; commissioner for licensing sailors' bearding-houses, J. O. Ward; council of nautical school, Thomas P. Ball, Elihu Spicer and J. H. Winchester. ation of Real and Personal Property, and for Equaliz-

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

DECIDING TO STOP THE DEFAULT. KANSAS AND TEXAS AND INTERNATIONAL AND

GREAT NORTHERN LEASE ANNULLED. The International and Great Northern Railroad Company advertised yesterday that the May interest on the first mortgage bonds and the Colorado Bridge Company first mortgage bonds would be paid on presenta-tion at the Mercantile Trust Company. This action was due presumably to the prompt movement on the part of large bondholders to pro-tect their interests by buying the coupons in default. The Roosevelt committee, however, has turned into the Trust Company the coupons that it controlled or had bought. It was said in its behalf that as the company had resumed payment there was no reason why the bondholders should not obtain their interest from the company because the default could not be made continuous.

It was announced afterward that the lease of the

International and Great Northern to the Missouri, Kausas and Texas had been annulled by mutual agreement of the directors of the two companies. The boards are virtually identical and the harmony of action is supposed to be significant only of a desire to secure the International and Great Northern to the Missouri Pacific and consequently to embarrass the proposed new management of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. By this new movement, the last-named road will be left apparently with both ends in the air. It tage, while the International and Great Northern may be leased to the St. Louis and Iron Mountain road, its natural connection. It was rumored to Wall St. will be able to handle through business at a disadvan natural connection. It was rumored in Wall Street yesterday that arrangements had been made by which the next interest on Missouri, Kanssa and Texas bonds would be paid promptly, but frequent doubts were heard. It was generally considered that the Missouri Pacific was willing to surrender control of the Missouri, Kanssa and Texas whenever the apparent owners wished to take it.

FORCING TRANSCONTINENTAL RATES DOWN. Pittsburg, May 3 (Special).—The iron and steel man-ufacturers of Pittsburg are making shipments to the Pacific coast by way of New-York, and the railroad officials are much agitated over it. A reduction of from twenty to thirty per cent on railroad rates is given. Some shipments are made by the Mallory Line apon any and all points of our work or organization of which the Committee wish to inquire and examine. I wish that the investigations of the Committee shall be most thorough, and I have expressed to the chairman of the Committee these views of myself and associates.

It is proper in this connection to say that the contractors made in your letter have been and are co-operating with made their contracts. A. M. Byers said to-day that the railroad rate to California was sometimes from the railroad rate to California was sometimes from the manufacturers say it is too late, that they have made their contracts. A. M. Byers said to-day that the railroad rate to California was sometimes from \$25 to \$30 a ton, and the manufacturers decided to make a change when the Union Facilic established an arbitrary rate on galvanized from pipe, pdtting it afty per cent above that of black-pipe, when there was no difference in handling.

AN OIL FIRM SUES THE PENNSYLVANIA. Philadelphia, May 3 (Special).—An interesting suit was begun to-day, at No. 210 South Fourth-st., before J. J. Broadhurst, a commissioner appointed by the court of McKean County, in the case of Logan, Emery & Veaver, of this city, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The plaintiffs claim \$321,000, as excessive charges and damages. They allege that they were overcharged to the amount of \$107,000 on shipments since September 1, 1881 The testimony this morning showed that between January 1, 1861, and December 1, 1881, the plaintiffs shipped 511,026 bar-rels of crude oil, on which \$200,165 40 was paid, and 234,360 barrels of refined oil, on which they paid \$103,657 25.

CARS TO BE HEATED BY STEAM.

Boston, May 3 (Special).—The Railway Commissioners of Massachusetts have made a report on the heating of cars. The board employed Professor Gaetano Lanza to examine the workings of the various systems of heating by steam from the locomotive in use in this State. Though the difficulties have not all been surmounted, though there is trouble from the leakage of steam and freezing of traps, and the imperfect action of steam and freezing of iraps, and the imperfect action of reducing valves in the engine, the report made by Professor Lanza confirms the board in the opinion that the system of heating by steam from the locomotive is not only practicable, but it is also desirable as a measure of economy that it should be adopted as the standard throughout this State, and that the use of the se arate heaters in or under cars should only be permitted under exceptional cases. The board will allew the road until the fall of 1889 to complete the equip-

MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. Lincoln, Neb., May 3.—Attorney-General Leese has been in Omnha for a couple of days investigating the title of the Union Pacific to lands held in that city and claims to have found about \$2,000,000 worth occupied by the company to which they have no legal title, Nebraska Territorial and State enactments prohibit corporations no chartered by the State to exercise the right of eminent domain. As the Union I actile exists under the Courrestonal grant, and claims not to be amenable to State control, it will have an opportunity to define its title to this resi estate, as all this property was secured by exercise of the right of eminent domain.

Chicago, May 8.—The bonds of the new Chicago and

South Side Elevated Reliroad Company were placed on the market here yesterday. A quantity were subscribed or at \$1 10.

Detroit, Mich., May 3.-The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Central Railroad Company was held this morning. The old board of directors and officers were re-elected. Newburg, N. Y., May 8 (Special).-It has been defi nitely settled and the right of way is rearly all secured for the extension of the Lehigh and Hudson River Railfor the extension of the Lenign and Hudson Inver Ray, road from its eastern end at Greycourt on the Erie to Montgomery, back of this city, there to connect with the new road westward from the Poughkeepsie bridge. The western terminus of the Lenigh and Hudson conacts at Belvidere, N. J., with the Pounsylvania system of roads.

PROPLES KITCHENS IN GERMANY. From The Woman's World.

Prom The Woman's World.

Germany was visited by two terrible scourges in the year 1866. The war with Austria was followed by an epidemic of Aslatic cholera, and then it was that Frau Morgenstern set herself to form a committee for the discussion of a scheme she had carefully thought out for bettering the condition of the working classes. This she judged might best be done by giving them "cheap, wholesome nutritive, and palatable food, at the lowest possible price," which, while improving their condition, would in no degree destroy or even lessen their sense of honest independence.

The good Berliners responded to this appeal generously, and a sum of 13,070 marks (£050) was very boom subscribed towards the "plant" and preliminary oxpenses connected with the enterprise. No further subscription has ever been required. In the course of fifteen years the capital had grown to the amount of 67, 653 marks (£050) while fifteen "kitchens," each supplying from 300 to 500 workmen with a daily midday meal at a rate varying from 1-2d to 2-2d a head, were in full working order.

Placing ourselves under the guidance of Franlein Olga Morgenstern one cold December, morning two years ago, nny friend and I descended a short flight of stone steps out of the fristy air into a fragrant atmosphere of dinner—not the acid of messy smell which greets the neatrils occasionally about twelve o'clock in a German town, but a thoroughly appetizing color metal tokens from the young lady occupying a little kiosk, or office, at the entrance. These tokens are of different values, from a penny up, according to the number of portions desired. Then we proceeded up the long flagged dining room, with its clean, sandon floor, rows of tables covered with American cloth, and bright, fresh walls, adorned with a freze of "wise saws" and homely proverbs, above the lung row of coats and hats which draped it. The tables were already filled with well-clad, quiet-looking workmen, plying knives and forks and spoons busily while talking in neglectory and the law o times a little dearer in the former capital. The score of the financial success of these restaurants seems to lie in the attention to trifles, and the patient ordering lie in the attention to trines, and the patient ordering, mixing, and cooking of well-combined ingreddents, while absolutely nothing is wasted or destroyed. Bones from which all soupy extract has been drawn are ground down, and help to make soap for the use of the establishment; the refuse and skins of potatoes are sold for fodder; the very droppings of the potato steamers are utilized, and cerve to thicken sauces in the shape of potato starch.

TRYING TO GET JURORS.

FOUR OBTAINED FOR THE KERR TRIAL

ENERGETIC EFFORTS OF W. BOURKE COCKRAN IN

BEHALF OF HIS CLIENT. Many were called and few chosen as jurors for the trial of Thomas B. Kerr for "boodle" practices yesterday. The Court of Oyer and Terminer was fairly full of spectators when Justice Patterson District-Attorney Fellows and took his seat. Messrs. Fitzgerald and Semple, his assistants, were in their places, and ex-Judge Noah Davis, Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, and John H. Bird

looked out for the interests of the defendant, who sat near them. An extra panel of 100 jurors had been noned. After several had been examined and had been ordered to stand aside, Daniel Tooker, a plumber, said he had no opinion about the case. While he did not dispute the fairness of the verdicts in the previous trials, he had no impression as to the guilt or innocence of those who had been convicted in those trials. Mr. Semple challenged him and Mr. Cockran examined him. He found him satisfactory and then Mr. Semple challenged him on the ground of general incompetence. Mr. Cockran seized the opportunity to get in another protestation of the prisoner's desire for fairness Mr. Cockran declared that the juror had answered intelligently the questions put to him. He denounced what he termed the attempt to cast reflections upon a man because he was a workingman, with fists hardened by labor, and because he

This brought Colonel Fellows to his feet. He said there was no imputation against the character of the juror. The juror was excused by the

had not had time to follow cases in their intri-

cacy, so as to be ready to give a verdict upon

Judge. Three more who had decided opinions were Three more who had decided opinions were told that they could go and then William A. Wilson was put upon the rack. He said he was a dealer in hardware at No. 350 East Fifteenth-st. and belonged to no political organization except the Young Men's Prohibition Club. His mind was free from prejudice. He entered the box as the third juror.

third juror.

Two more were rejected, and then George E. Witte, the secretary of the German Branch of the Toung Men's Christian Association, took the stand. He said he had formed no opinion that would interfere with a fair trial of the case and was not acquainted with any one involved in it. He took the fourth seat in the jury box. The original panel was exhausted before another juror was obtained.

obtained.

The new panel of 100 was then called and forty-four answered to their names. William Barry, a Fulton market fish dealer, said he was prejudiced against informers but he might believe an informer if he was corroborated.

"Then," said Colonel Fellows, "you would accept his testimony as you would that of any other witness?"

"Now," interrupted Mr. Cockran, "you are supposing what you have no right to. The witness has said nothing to warrant such a question or assumption."

"The witness has answered in three different of the witness has a second of the witness ha

or assumption."

"The witness has answered in three different ways at as many different times," said the Judge, "and he has given ground for the question more than ones." Mr. Cockran said that the District-Attorney was trying to confuse the witness and took exception to the ruling of the Court. Mr. Barry finally said that he would not believe an informer if corroborated. The Judge told him to go, and he

The name of John F. Patterson was the last one The name of John F. Patterson was the last one drawn before the adjournment. He is assistant secretary of the Bowery Fire Insurance Company. He said the company once had stock of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Raitroad Company and sold it "shortly after this trouble." He was certain that his company had no interest in the procurement of the Broadway Railroad franchise in the manner in which it was obtained.

"Will you, if you enter the box as a jurer," inquired Colonel Fellows, "enter it with a predetermination not to believe the testimony of an informer unless it is corroborated?"

informer unless it is corroborated?"

Mr. Cockran objected and asked to be heard on the question of its admissibility. As the hour of adjourment was at hand Justice Patterson told him that he would hear him this morning.

Then Mr Cockran arose, and honding up a copy of "The World," read a portion of an editorial expressing the hope that justice would "not be made more farcical than usual by the escape" of Mr. Ker from punishment, and otherwise com-

made more farcical than usual by the escape" of Mr. Kerr from punishment, and otherwise commenting on the case. Mr. Cockran said that while the portion of the editorial which discussed the proceedings in court was presumably within the legitimate domain of public discussion, when it made statements "that this man ever held a boodle," it stated a faischood. If it were within the power of the Court to grant it, he would ask for an attachment to bring the writer before the bar. "But," he went on, "the Court is powerless to protect itself. The right to attach no longer exists. We deny that this man ever had any money, as here stated, and we expect to prove it. We give notice to the District-Attorney that if we cannot proceed without such publications as this being made, we shall be obliged to renew our motion to send this case out of this county. If we are to be pursued before this Court by volleys of intimidation and misrepresentation we shall be

of intimidation and misrepresentation we shall be constrained to make such a motion."

The four men now in the jury-box, selected from the forty-two thus far examined, are as fol-

William D. Sadlier, publisher, No. 31 Barclay-st. John E. Hunter, photographer, No. 1492 Third-ave. William A. Wilson, hardware, No. 350 East George R. Witte, secretary, No. 142 Second-ave.

A NEW EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL. Articles of incorporation having been secured, the or-ganization of the New-Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital has been effected by the election of the Rev. Dr. T. M. Peters as president; B. T. Denning, first vice-president; E. Octhout, second vice-president; Dr. Thomas R. Pooley, secretary, and H. V. Parsell, treasurer. Frank Telford. Romoine Brown and Dr. Pooley, with the president and treasurer, have been appointed an executive committee to secure a suitable building. Dr. Pooley was for years the first assistant surgeon of the New-York Ophthal-mic and Aural Institute, founded by Dr. Knapp, and will be the executive surgeon at the new hospital. pected that operations will begin in a short time. The hospital is to be supported entirely by voluntary contributions, which are solicited and may be sent to any one of the trustees or to the treasurer, H. V. Parsell, of No. 31 East Twenty-first-st. The following is a list of the trustees: The Rev. Dr. T. M. Peters, B. F. Denning, Edward Oothout, W. M. Fluss, Louis A. Jackson, Thomas B. Fowler, John B. Kerr, Asron Wolff, jr.; Frank Telford, J. Romaine Brown, H. V. Parsell, Dr. L. Bolton Bangs, Dr. W. Barslow, Dr. Charles S. Ward and Dr. Thomas R.

Pooley. OPENING THE COLUMBIA BASEBALL SEASON. The Columbia College students are making arrangements to attend in a body the second of the series of baseball games between their college nine and the University of Pennsylvania, which will be played on Saturday afternoon at the Polo Grounds. The first game of the series was played at Philadelphia, the Columbia boys defeating their opponents, 11 to 7, and a close game is to-morrow. It will also be the opening of the Columbia season at the Polo Grounds, and for four weeks the nine will play twice a week there, crossing bats with Yale, Princeton and Harvard. At the close of the four weeks, the nine will take a two weeks' trip through the country, playing Yale, Harvard, Williams, Cornell and Princeton, at their respective grounds. The nine will disband on June 23. On May 20 the first game with Harvard will be played at the Polo Grounds, in the mornling, and as it occurs during the final examinations of Columbia, the college authorities have decided not to hold any examination on that day.

THE LETTER MADE THEM TIRED.

A meeting of the directors of the Fifth Avenue Stage Company was held yesterday at Delmonico's Broad at Company was held yescendy a brinding of the house. There were present E. M. Earl, F. T. Osborn, Arnold Leo, T. J. Brown, C. C. Delmonico, E. Ely Goddard and Mr. Skidmore. After the meeting the secretary stated that it had been held merely to remedy a technical defect in the proceedings taken at the last meeting for a reduction of the capital stock to its actual paid-in amount. A long letter of protest on the subject of running stages on Sunday was received from Colonel Elliott F. Shepard, but it was only half read, a motion to suspend the reading of the remainder being carried. The letter was refused to the reporters on the ground that it would be published in "The Mail and Express" in

THE APPEAL IN " DAN" LYONS'S CASE. Before the Court of Appeals yesterday argument was heard in the case of "Dan" Lyons, who seeks to have his conviction of murder in the first degree, for shooting and killing Joseph Quinn, the athlete, set aside and a new trial ordered. Stophen S. Blake and Adolphus D. Pape ap peared for the appellant, and Assistant District-Attor ney Dos Passos for the people. For the appellant it was contended that the evidence did not show murder in the that the territory had acted in self-defence and that the territory is the territory of the territo that the testimony concerning the quarrel between Lyons and Quinn should not have been admitted. The lawyers also attacked the Recorder's charge. Mr. Dos Passo-combatted each of the propositions advanced on the other side, claiming that the verdict was in accordance with the

law and the evidence. The decision was reserved. A YOUNG PAINTER'S JEALOUS MADNESS. Milton S. Bibby, a young house-painter, of No. 210 East Seventy-sixth-st, tried to kill himself in the presence of his sweetheart, Mary Wilbert, at No. 284 East seventh-st., yesterday morning. The couple had intended to marry, but Mary's relatives managed to induce her to

break off the match. Bibby went to see her yesterday morning and she tried to keep him from entering the family rooms in the tenement house. As she was about to shut the door in his face, after declaring again that she would not marry him, he drew a revolver and fired two shots, declaring that she would marry nobody else. The shots, probably were intended only to frighten the young woman. She screamed and ran as if she had been shot, although She screamed and ran as it amounts that the bullets did not go near her. Then Bibby turned the weapon upon himself and shot at his heart. The bullet glanced on a rib, making a painful, but not dangerous wound. He is a prisoner in the Presbyterian Hospital.

THE TROUBLES OF WORKINGMEN.

THE WORKINGS OF THE BEER BOYCOTT. The State Board of Arbitration continued the exammation of Ernest Kurtzenknabe yesterday. Kurtzen knabe was made to read from the minute-book of Union No. 1 all that took place in that union relating to the present lockout. This brought little to light but some of the inner workings of the Brewers' Union. Charles G. Blocke then took the stand, his testimony showing that some of the brewers who signed with the Brewers' Association, afterward signed contracts with the Journeymen Browers' Union, thereby "turning a somersault," as Commissioner Purcell expressed it. He also said that resolutions were passed by the Cen tral Labor Union, boycotting brewers who would not

sign contracts the day before the lockout. Mr. Miles, president of the Ale and Porter Brewers' Association, was next called to the stand. He said there was a conference held in this city last December, at which were present members from St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Buffalo and Cleveland, and from the New-England Brewers' Association and the Pittsburg and Allegheny Brewing Company. The conference was called by the trustees of the United letters received from the West showing that an effort was being made to have part of the association boycott another part in different sections of the country. He said there was a contract among the "boss" brewers not to serve the customers of their boycotted colleagues.

STRIKING TO PLEASE A WALKING DELEGATE. The strike of the carpenters employed by V. J. Hedden & Sons on the building now being erected by them at the corner of Franklin and Vaciok-sta., is a purely personal matter between Walking Delegate Farrell and Hedden & Sons. It seems the firm entered into a contract with the delegates of the Car-penters and Joiners' Union, which contract the union now wishes to repudiate. Hence arises the trouble There is now a full force of sixty men at work upon the building, all of whom are Knights, and are re-ceiving union pay and working union time. It is expected by Hedden & Sons that the difficulty will be settled without much trouble in a short time.

THE BREWERIES RUNNING IN BUFFALO. Buffalo, May 3 (Special).—This was the last day given by the brewers for the strikers to return to work. Twenty-two men applied for their old places. The breweries are all running, with more or less com-plete forces of non-union men. The strikers are fur-nishing union saloons with beer from Canandalgua.

AN UNHAPPY PROSPECT FOR ENGLAND. The Irish Volunteers after a good deal of secret work, are bestirring themselves somewhate openly and now declare that they "can stand it no longer,"—meaning the coordion regims in Ireland. They have already drawn up an address, directed particularly to the "scattered sons of an address, director particles and the Gael" throughout this country, in which their determination to "hurt England" is set forth in no uncertain language. One extract from this address reads as follows:
"We believe the time has come to forsake the forum and take up the resources of civilization; to wrest by force that right of self-government which our greatest statesmen have failed to obtain by oratory, profound reasoning and the force of public opinion."

"The "resources of civilization" referred to mean dyna-

mite and explosives of other kinds. All the other physical-force sections of Irishmen throughout the country will be appealed to, to support the Volunteers with money—they say they have men enough. Captain Dennis Browne, who is not a member of the Volunteers, but belongs to other Irish societies, whose one motto is "burn London," says he never had any faith in peaceful agitation. "Here," said he, "is the Home Rule question fairly before the English, not for two years, but for sixty years. And where are we now? With Ireland more peaceful than any other are we now! With Ireland more peaceful than any other country in the world, in the midst of terrible provocation Home Rule seems as far off as ever. Yes, I am for an etive policy of some kind and that at once.

A GOOD DOWNTOWN CARPET HOUSE.

One of the few large retail houses to survive the up-town movement is the Hyatt Company, dealers in carpets, at No. 273 Canal-st., just east of Broadway. They have occupied their present quarters for about thirty years. They make a specialty of Roxbury carpets, manufactured in Massachusetts, but also have a large variety of handsome designs in Axminsters, moduettes, Wiltons, velvots, body Brussels, tapetry Brussels, ingrains, hemps, list and rag carpets. They also do an extensive wholesale business. Not the least branch of the lea ness. Not the least branch of their trade is done through mail orders. They send samples to out-of-town customers mail orders. They send samples to out-of-town customers who return the sample they select, with the size of the room, and in a short time receive the carpet fitted to the room and ready to be laid. They recently bought out the entire stock of lineleums and oil-cloths of an English firm, and are in a position to offer a rich variety of this class of goods, with all sorts of rugs, mate, art squares class of goods, with an orthogonal druggets and every kind of floor covering imaginable. It is undoubtedly true that a large majority of the large retail houses have moved further uptown, but a visit to the Hyatt Co.'s store, will convince any one that they

SELLING THE HOTEL SHELBURN PURNITURE. The sale of the furniture and fixtures of the Hotel Shelburn, at Fifth-ave, and Thirty-sixth-st., under the chattel mertgage held by the Astor estate against W. Riinn, as lessee of the hotel, who recently disappeared, leaving many debts behind him, began yesterday morning. Everything in the house, from the waste-basket and boot-jack in the office to the costly furniture in the parior, is to be sold, there being 2.200 lots in the catslegue. About 400 lots were sold yesterday, chiefly bed-room furniture. The number of bidders was small, and the prices low. only about \$2,500 being realized from the day's sale. An injunction was served to prevent the sale of the contents of the wine cellar and silver closet, which was held to secure a judgment of \$2,122.54 in favor of Allerton and Merritt, creditors of W. N. Blinn., The total proceeds from the sale will probably not be more than half the amount of the mortgage. Nothing has been heard of the missing landlord, Blinn.

PLANS FOR THE WASHINGTON CENTENARY. The Contennial Committee on Plans and Scope having in charge the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as President met at the Mayor's office yesterday, Mr. Hewitt presiding. Commodore Elomes yesterus, ar. Heart product the bridge T. Gerry, chairman of the Examination Committee, announced the reception of a letter from Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan accepting the position of Grand Marshal for the occasion. The form of invitation to the Governors of States and Territories was approved and the invitations were ordered to be forwarded. It was decided to ask the Legislature to appropriate \$50,000 instead of the sum of \$20,000 as at first proposed. It was agreed to pay for the use of the auditorium of the Metropolitan Opera House for April 29 and 30 next, and for the ball-room fo six weeks beginning April 3, for the exhibition of revolutionary relies, the sum of \$9,000.

WHIMS AND FANCIES FOR IDLE HOURS. One of the Fourth Ward bridge-jumpers advertised the other day that he would give an exhibition of cannibal-

All that his dupes saw, after paying the admission The latest and loudest patented brand of fire-gracker

has been called "death." because it's the very latest de(b)t o'nater. A good oyster is sometimes called a native-a ped one

is certainly a settler.

There are not so many big trees in Scotland as there might be, because so many young Scots cut their sticks when young and come to Amorica.

Schooner yachts seldom get such well-trained crews as single-stickers. Even seamen find it hard to serve

A DISSIPATED WOMAN TAKES PUISON. A well-diessed woman about thirty years of age fell on the sidewalk at Broadway and Porty-fifth-st, early yester-

day morning and lay groaning with pain until a policeman saw her. She could scarcely speak by that time, but the officer understood from her exclamations that she had taken poison. He rapped for assistance and helped to carry her to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, whence an ambulance took her to the Roosevelt Hospital. A stor ach pump relieved her of some rat poison, but she had taken such a large dose that her life hung in the balance yesterday. She was recognized as Blanche Stokes, a dissipated woman. OPENING A NEW MISSION CHURCH.

The new school and ciergy-house of the Mission Church of the Holy Cross, at Avenue-C and Fourth-st., was opened yesterday afternoon and blessed by Bishop Potter. building is constructed of brick, with brownstone trimmings, and is five stories high. It has a frontage in Fourth-st. of 100 feet, and in Avenue-C of 50 feet. The first floor is a store and church, the second the school and library for the clergy, and above this the school proper. Sister Helen Margaret, of the Community of St. John the Baptist, who died three years ago at Aitken, Gs., is the founder of both the church and the mission. It is expected that 200 scholars will attend

MRS. STEVENS CAUSES "TRUTH" SOME DELAY. Mrs. Paran Stevens having threatened the American News Company with a libel suit, if anything detrimental "Truth" and be dis to her should appear in the paper seminated by that corporation, which handles the largest part of the general circulation of the journal, its publication was delayed until nearly noon yesterday. After a thorough matten of the paper, nothing libellous was found in it and the edition was sent out nearly nine hours later than

THE CHINESE TREATY. TWO IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

THE ORIGINAL PROVISIONS FURTHER AMPLIFIED-THE INJUNCTION OF SPCRECT REMOVED. WASHINGTON, May 3 (Special) .- In the executive session of the Senate this afternoon the Chinese Treaty was taken up and considered at length. The discussion was continued for an hour and a half. Senator Sherman was the first speaker. He went into the merits of the treaty and explained the amendments of the committee. presiding officer announced that a vote would be taken, but Senator Mitchell arose before the rollcall was begun and made an elaborate speech against the treaty. Senator Stewart defended it. Senator Morgan spoke against the committee amendments. The Senate decided to postpone the discussion, and the doors were therefore opened and the consideration of other business was re-

The amendments to which Senator Morgan ob-jected were to the first and second articles of the treaty. The first article is as follows:

The high contracting parties agree that for a period of twenty years, beginning with the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this convenion, the coming, except under the conditions hereinafter specified, of Chinese laborers to the United States shall be absolutely prohibited.

To this the committee proposes to add the following the committee proposes. To this the committee proposes to add the fol-

And this prohibition shall extend to Chinese laborers who are not in the United States, whether holding return certificates under existing laws or not. holding return certificates under existing laws or not.

The second article exempted from the operation of the irst article any Chinese laborer who has a lawful wife, child or parent in the United States, or property therein of the value of \$1,000 or debts of like amount due him and pending settlement. To this the committee proposes to add the following:

And no such Chinese laborer shall be permitted to enter the United States by land or sea, without producing to the proper officer of the customs the return certificate

herein required.

After the discussion of the treaty this afternoon, it was decided to make the document public. The injunction of secrecy was solemnly removed and the treaty given out for publication. It was published in THE TRIBUNE more than a

HONORS TO SENATOR INGALLS. THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL LEAGUE WISH TO EXTEND TO HIM A PUBLIC RECEPTION.

Washington, May 3 Special) .- The statement is made that Mr. Ingalls is being subjected to severe criticisms by members of his own party for the punishment he inflicted upon Mr. Voorhees in debate on Tuesday. This is simply absurd, and has not the faintest color of truth in it. It and has not the faintest color of truth in it. It is the fabrication of Democratic gossip-mongers, who can have no knowledge of what the sentiments of Republicans are concerning Mr. Ingalls. To prove this it is only necessary to quote here the resolution unanimously and enthusiastically adopted by the National Republican League at its meeting in this city yesterday:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Republican National League are hereby tendered to Senator John J. Ingalls, of the State of Kansas, for his fearless and patriotic defence of the Republican party, his powerful arraignment and exposure of Senator D. W. Voorhees and his Copperhead allies, who, in the Nation's hour of need and peril, sympa-

exposure of Senator D. W. Voornees and his Copperhead allies, who, in the Nation's hour of need and peril, sympa-thized and plotted with rebels, encouraged the enemies of our country in their treasonable work, but lacked the courage openly to unite with the traitors and fight for

Resolved further, That the Republican National League tender to Senator Ingalls a public reception in token the League's admiration for that honorable gentleman. the Lesgue's admiration for that honorable gendeman.

The League has designated General E. F. Beale,
E. W. Fex, J. E. Hayden, Harry Tiffany, and
William A. Cook as a committee to wait upon
Senator Ingalls and present the resolutions.

AN INSIDE VIEW OF THE WHITE LEAGUE. Washington, May 3 (Special).—The investiga-tion of the Jackson, Miss., election outrages was resumed yesterday by the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. The first witness was L. F. Montgomery. He testified that he had been captain of the White League at Jackwitness was held at 4 o'clock on the morning of Election Day, but it was determined then that name was eventy men. He testified that John H. Martin, Editor of "The New Mississippian," the man who was shot and killed in a duel on the streets of Jackson two days ago, was the author of the famous Red Circular addressed to the young men of Jackson. This circular was read and adopted by the White League, which was organized, he said, especially to hang Julius Allen, a colored policeman, and Alexander Jackson, another colored man. A meeting of the League was held at 4 o'clock on the morning of Election Day, but it was determined then that no hangings were necessard, and so this part of the programme was emitted. The witness corroborated the testimony given by the armorer, Beaumont. Edward Fitzgerald, a postal clock in the Railway Mail Service, gave testimony in corroboration of that given by Beaumont and Montgomery.

ECONOMY IN THE PUBLIC PRINTING. WASHINGTON, May 3 (Special).-If there is any one department of the Government that is alleged and supposed to be run in the most close, careful and well-oiled manner, under the prestration of economy and business principles, it is the Government Printing Office. But this week the gentleman in charge of the publication of a special gentieman in charge of the publication of a special work being gotten out under the direction of the Interior Department took the trouble to ask for a bid on the binding of the same from a well-known printing house in Washington. When he came to compare the bid with the estimate furnished by the Government bilders, whose declaring are all these compare the bid with the estimate furnished by the Government bindery, whose destinies are at present controlled by Mr. Public Printer Benedict, he was astonished to find that the private concern, making a profit on the job, could cut under the Government, which is supposed to do work at cost, a matter of \$460 on a \$3,000 job. For a department which, under the blessings of a business-like Democratic reform, "turn the rascals out," public office is a public trust" administration, is alleged "to be doing the cheapest work in the world," this is rather a poor showing.

INVESTIGATING "REFORMER" BENEDICT.

Washington, May 3 (Special).-Public Printer Bene dict had a hard time of it yesterday in the committee which is investigating him and his curious business methods. The "Reformer" was present for the purpose of prompting Chairman Richardson. Mr. Lapham, printing clerk in the Interior Department, again gave testimony to show that important work had been delayed under the administration of Mr. Benedict, while under that of Mr. Rounds important work was always promptly disposed of when unimportant matters delayed. In his annual report Mr. Benedict spoke of having discovered twelve barrels of dross, brass rule and copper plates ready for shipment, and said that he caused the barrels to be reopened and found therein a lot of valuable material, all of it practically new. H. W. Chase said he had been an employe of the office for over eleven years and that he never knew of new copper plates being put in dross barrels. The last shipment of dross was made July or August, 1886. He did not think it consisted of more than three or four barrels.

Mr. Liesberger, smelter and refiner of metals. ing business in New-York, testified that he had furnished the printing office with electrotyping and nished the printing office with electrotyping and stereotyping materials under the administration of Mr. Rounds. In the opinion of the witness Mr. Rounds had a thorough knowledge of metals, but Mr. Benedict, the witness thought, was very ignorant on the subject. In one part of his annual report Mr. Benedict said the amount of electrotype metal purchased was excessive and enough to last the Government a long time. The witness showed by his books that the quantity purchased was only the ordinary amount used by the printing office for the ordinary amount used by the printing office for the ordinary amount used by the printing office for the past ten years. The witness thought favoritism had been shown in the matter of accepting bids which been shown in the matter of accepting bids which been shown in the matter of accepting bids which been shown in the matter of accepting bids which been shown in the matter of accepting bids which been shown in the matter of accepting bids which been shown in the same principle that the late Hubert O. Thompson of New-York awarded the \$5990 contracts to supply the City Government with coal.

BRAVERY ACKNOWLEDGED AFTER MANY YEARS. Washington, May 3 (Special).—The Senate Commerce Committee this morning agreed to a favorable report on the bill which passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday of last week, awarding a gold medal of the first class to Captain Thomas Sampson, of New-York City, for rescuing five boys from drowning. He saved the lives of three boys in June, 1854, in New-York Bay, and in June. 1816, he saved the lives of two more in the Narrows. At that time he was connected with the police force. The New-York Life saving Benevolent Association recognized his bravery by presenting a gold medal to him on each occasion Sampson has been now more than twenty-four years in the employ of the Sub-Treasury at New-York City. Two years ago he made application for a medal, but on account of the great lasse of time, he was unable to produce the proofs required by law. It was neces-sary, therefore, that Congress should pass a special law authorizing the Secretary to award the medal.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE Washington, May 3.—Second Lieurenant Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers, has been relieved from duty at Willett's Point, N. Y., and ordered to duty at Grand Captain Charles S. Smith, Ordnance Department, has been ordered to the United States Proving unds, Sandy Hook, N. J., for temporary duty. Cap-Charles A. Vernon, 19th Infantry, has been ordered to inspect certain property at Philadelphia, for which

Major John V. Furey, Quartermaster, is accountable.

The United States steamer Dispatch arrived at the
Navy Yard this morning. She will leave on Friday for

DENOUNCING THE "CATTLE POOL" VIGOROUSLY ATTACKED IN THE SENATE. CHICAGO FIRMS OPENLY ACCUSED OF ALL SORTS OF CORRUPTION-A " MODERN TYRANNY," Washington, May 3.—Among the petitions presented and referred was one from the Grand Army of the Republic of New-York asking for an appropriation for

Norfolk with the Congressional Naval Co.

a monument on the site of Fort Greene, Brooklyn, in memory of "the prison ship martyss." Among the bills reported and placed on the cale dar were the following:

The House bill to retire Alfred Pleasonton with the rank of Colonel. The House bill for the presentation of a gold medal of the first class to Captain Thomas Sampson, of New-York City, for bravery in rescuing five boys from drowning-three in June, 1854, and tw

in June, 1856. Passed.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill to execute certain treaty stipulations prohibiting Chinese immigration

The Senate then considered the Railroad Land Grant Forfeiture bill. The bill went over without action.

Mr. PALMER addressed the Senate in support of
the bill for the establishment of a Bureau of Animal Industry, and read various long communications to show the animus of the opposition to the bill, which was, he said, "machine work right through," Mr. VEST said that if one-tenth of what had just been read was true, the Commissioner of Agriculture should be hurled out of official life in disgrace. If the Commissioner had used his office to defeat or advance legislation he was unworthy of it. He (Mr. Vest) could not support the bill. There were five firms in Chicago, he said, which regulated the price of cattle every day. "Talk," said Mr. Vest, "about trusts! Talk about pools! The cattle pool of Chicago is the most

infamous tyranny that ever existed in the Uni

States.

Mr. PLUMB spoke with severity against the combination of beef and pork packers in Chicago. For years the price of catelle to the producer had been going down, he said, and the price of meat to the consumer had gone up, and every single dollar of the difference had gone to the combination. It was safe to say that on every steer of three years old and upward raised west of the Mississippi during the past five years the market value had been thus reduced not less than \$10 a head. They had also planned to five years the market value had been thus reduced not less than \$10 a head. They had also planned to get control by law of the entire cattle business of the United States and had sent a committee to Washington last year and the year before and had got a committee here now having in their pockets the money of this "stock ring" to get Congress to give them control of the question of cattle quarantine. With that control Chicago would be made "open water" and St. Louis could be quarantined against. Such a powerful "combine" had been bound to have allies, and it had them in the railroad managors? They had made reluctantly to the provision as to a commission, but he feared that the Chicago cattlemen with the aid of the railroads and the banks might had avenues of approach to the President in his appointing functions. Mr. BLAIR spoke in favor of the bill and the matter went over.

After an executive session a bill was passed to perfect the quarantine service of the United States, it imposes a punishment of fine of not more than \$300 or imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both, upon any person, master, pliot or owner of the quarantine regulations of the act to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases into the United States, and provides for the establishmens of additional quarantine stations.)

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

PROSPECTS OF A LONG SESSION. CONGRESS NOT LIKELY TO ADJOURN BEFORE JULY OR AUGUST.

Washington, May 3 (Special).-Members of Congress who speak with authority, the result of long experience, predict an unusually late session, which will extend well into, and possibly nearly through, the summer. The predictions are based upon the backward condition of Business which is unprecedented. The Democratio majority has wasted time in a manner never surpassed in former Congresses. Not a single measure of paramount importance has passed the House. The great appropriation bills still remain in the limbo of Mr. Randall's committee. It is now certain that the end of the fiscal year will pass without a number of important bills having been enacted into laws. The appropriations for the preceding fiscal year will again have to be extended to give the Senate a chance to examine the bills.

Another reason why Congress is likely to sit long is the fact that the two National Conventions will t held while Congress is in the midst of its work. A great many Democratic Senators and Representatives will want to attend the St. Louis Convention. Many of them will be chosen delegates and others will want to be on hand to aid in shaping tariff matters, hence business in Congress will probably be in the state of com parative suspense while the St. Louis Convention sits. parative suspense while the St. Louis Convention sits. The same condition of things will probably prevail while the Convention is held in Chicago. Had the Democratic Convention been deferred until July, as was at first proposed, there would probably have been an effort made to adjourn Congress by that time, but as it is that would be impracticable, and it is conceded that Congress will scarcely adjourn before the latter part of July, and many product that the session will run well into the latter part of August.

THE MEDIUM PLEADS " NOT GUILTY."

COURT-BAIL NOT FIXED. For an instance that was of necessarily short duration, the appearance of the Diss Debars yesterday Grand Jury in the Court of General Sessions, Part III, attracted a large crowd. Before 11 o'clock there was little standing-room left in the court. Judge Martine presided. Several cases of minor importance were disposed of and then the clerk said, "Call Ann O'Delia Salomon and Joseph H. Diss Debar to the bar." The Princess swept into the court-room with so much majesty that it nearly toppled the "General" over, who was following meekly behind. He is always behind her; perhaps it is because he is afraid that if he should step in front of the Princess she might fall on him. As the pair with the Princess in the lead stepped to the bar, everybody stood up to get a good look at the fat, old me dium and her shadow. In spite of the haughty air of the Princess, everybody was on a broad grin. Judge Martine, too, probably did not regard it as a state occasion, for he good-humoredly remarked to the spec-tators that if all would sit down then everybody could see. He did not say what was to be seen, but he

probably meant "the circus," at least his smile indicated as much. Madame Diss Debar faced the clerk with an awful look of dignity, but he promptly said, "You are in-dicted on the charge of conspiracy and grand larceny. What say you? Are you guilty or not guilty?" Princess rolled up her eyes, cocked her head to one side and replied with dramatic force and impressive distinctness, "N-o-t G-u-i-l-t-y!" Then she faced slowly around toward the assemblage and compressed her features into such an awful look of dignity that her mouth slid under her right car. The assemblage,

however, only smiled. While the Princess was posing, her counsel, ex-senator Boyd, requested Judge Martine to give him the privilege of withdrawing that plea in ten days if he desired, his associate, Mr. Townsend, being ill. Judge Martine allowed him ten days, but no more. Assistant District-Attorney Pedford asked Judge Martine to fix the ball in the larceny indictment at a high figure. Judge Martine, however, declined to fix the ball at any figure because the Diss Debars's coun-

sel had not applied for ball.

The Diss Debars were then sent back to the Tombs The "General" was obliged to go in the van with the other prisoners, but Madamo Diss Debar walked to the street with a keeper. As her fat form rolled dawn Chambers-st. toward the Fourth-ave, horse cars her Chambers-st. toward the Fourth-ave, horse cars her dress cut a swath on the dusty sidewalk that caused several members of the Street Cleaning Department to look at her with more than usual-interest. Presently a car came along, Madame hotsted herself aboard and was soon lost to sight in the depths of the Tombs. Judge Martine was subsequently informed that the medium had a plan to escape imprisonment by depositing \$5,000 with the City Chamberlain and demanding release under the Police Court commitment, as Police Justice Kilbreth had fixed the ball at \$5,000 kilbreth had been supposed to the court of General Sessions to have ball fixed anew.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton has written the following

The Rev. R. Heber Newton has written the following letter to The Tribune, repudiating the medium's claim

to be a member of his church: Sir: Kindly allow me to say that "Mrs." Diss De-Sir: Kindly allow me to say that "Mrs." Diss 19 bar's claim to be a member of All Souls' Church must be read with that elasticity which seems to characterize her statements, at least occasionally. She certainly is not a member of our church by any known tests of membership. Her name is not on our records, in any way, nor has it ever figured there. Whether she has ever been in our church I know not. Her jaunty way of attaching herself to our flock is refreshing, out inconclusive.

R. HEBER NEWTON.

New-York, May 3, 1888.

A PLUCKY WOMAN BITES A BURGLAR. A PLUCKY WOMAN BITES A BOUNDAY

Mrs. Lucinda Graddock, living in the rear of No. 10

Maiden Lane, Newark, was awakened at 1 a. m. yesterday by a man climbing from a ladder into her bedroom
wiedow. The intruder extinguished the light and seized
the woman, who fought with all her strength, and seizing
one of her assailant's fingers between her teeth, bit him
until he cried out with pain and released her. The woman
until he cried out with pain and released from the then screamed lustily and the man escaped from window. Harper Hagemann, living to the same hou was arrested for the crime. One of his flugors was lad